

boundaries virtually exactly aligned in time with frames of like number from all other said transmitters which have achieved frame synchronization.

### REMARKS

#### Prior Art

Some of the claims added by this preliminary amendment which do not require ranging gaps between every frame in the upstream transmissions are similar to DOCSIS 1.0 ranging which dates back to approximately 1997 or 1998. However, the ranging disclosures of the specification date back to a parent case serial number 08/519,630 filed in 8/25/95 so the DOCSIS 1.0 modems are not believed to be prior art.

In the enclosed IDS, the "Seki: A Wireless Multimedia Network on a Time Division DuplexCDMA/TDMA" published in IEICE Transactions On Communications, Vol. E78-8, No. 7 July 1995 and U.S. patent 5,327,455 were apparently the most pertinent references to the EPO examiner in the TER-002.2P parent case EPO version on a claim set directed to an RU upstream synchronous CDMA method including a ranging step to achieve frame synchronization. The claims presented herein are directed to ranging and training processes standing alone regardless of whether the upstream multiplexing is CDMA or TDMA. The Seki reference teaches that it is known to teach a bidirectional wireless digital data communication system with a plurality of distributed remote units that communicate with a central unit. The central unit is coupled to an ATM local area network and transmits high speed video signals to the remote units via a TDMA downstream. Each frame in the downstream includes an interval devoted to CDMA upstream signals. Low speed human interface signals such as keyboard input, mouse input etc. to interact with the central unit are direct sequence spread with a unique spreading code assigned to each remote unit. The central unit uses a bank of CDMA

37 receivers, each of which demultiplexes the CDMA signals received from one remote unit  
38 during the CDMA interval.

39 U.S. patent 5,327,455 teaches a transmitter for synchronous code division  
40 multiplexed satellite communications. The manner of achieving code synchronization is  
41 not taught and is said to be conventional. There is no teachings of transmitting data in  
42 frames, and no teaching of the need for or any manner of achieving frame  
43 synchronization. The patent teaches encoding an incoming bit stream to generate  
44 multiple symbols per bit and then mapping the symbols in PSK modulator to points in a  
45 constellation with, for example, a Trellis encoder, such that inphase and quadrature bit  
46 streams are generated. Each of the separate inphase and quadrature bit streams is  
47 separately spread with a semi-orthogonal spreading code. The resulting spread spectrum  
48 data is conventionally modulated onto two quadrature carriers which are summed and  
49 transmitted.

#### 50 **Specification Amendments**

51 The amendment to specification page 143, line 26 is made to make clear that  
52 which would be apparent to one skilled in the art as inherently necessary in an upstream  
53 training process where tap coefficients of a central transceiver modem are trained and  
54 later sent down to the RU transmitter to be used there to calculate new RU precoder  
55 filter tap coefficients so as to predistort the transmitted signal so that it will arrive  
56 already equalized. Since step 1126 of Figure 53B teaches setting the coefficients of the  
57 central transceiver modem symbol equalizer circuit to one after transferring the  
58 converged coefficients to the remote transceiver transmitter, one skilled in the art  
59 would understand that the central transceiver modem is not equalizing, so the remote  
60 transceiver must be doing the equalizing for its particular signal path for that is the

6 1 reason for the transfer of the converged coefficients back down to the RU. Therefore, it  
6 2 would be necessary during the convergence process for the RU transmitter to not  
6 3 predistort the equalization training data in some embodiments, and one skilled in the art  
6 4 would understand this. Obviously, after the transfer of the SE converged coefficients  
6 5 from the CU SE circuit to the RU precode filter, the RU precode filter is doing the  
6 6 equalization for this RU, and it is necessary to set the CU SE filter coefficients to values  
6 7 which render it transparent so as to not goof up the equalization being performed by the  
6 8 RU precode filter. Further, the software appendices of the parent case, U.S. patent  
6 9 application entitled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SCDMA DIGITAL DATA  
7 0 TRANSMISSION USING ORTHOGONAL CODES AND A HEAD END MODEM WITH NO TRACKING  
7 1 LOOPS", serial number 08/895,612, filed 7/16/97, define a system with remote  
7 2 transceiver and central transceiver modems that act in this way. This amendment  
7 3 should not raise new matter issues, but if the Examiner disagrees, the courtesy of a  
7 4 telephone call to the undersigned is respectfully requested.

7 5 The same comments apply to the amendment to page 144, line 17 with the  
7 6 additional comment that one skilled in the art of equalization in distributed digital data  
7 7 transmission systems would realize that it was an error to say that all the taps of the  
7 8 FFE and DFE equalization filters are set to one after convergence and transfer of the  
7 9 converged tap coefficients to the RU since this is an obvious error. One skilled in the art  
8 0 would realize that only the main tap of the FFE is set to one and the side taps of the FFE  
8 1 and DFE are set to zero to receive payload data.

8 2 The amendment at page 144, line 8 conforms the description of step 1124 in the  
8 3 upstream equalization process embodiment of Figure 53B for the CDMA specific  
8 4 transmitters disclosed herein to step 1514 of the process of Figure 60 which is an

85 equalization process which is useful in any distributed digital data system with multiple  
86 transmitters transmitting to a single central transceiver transmitter over different  
87 paths regardless of the type of multiplexing in use. Those skilled in the equalization art  
88 would realize that the original description of step 1124 was erroneous in not  
89 mentioning convolving the old coefficients with the new coefficients. Further, the  
90 software appendices of the parent case, U.S. patent application entitled "APPARATUS  
91 AND METHOD FOR SCDMA DIGITAL DATA TRANSMISSION USING ORTHOGONAL CODES AND  
92 A HEAD END MODEM WITH NO TRACKING LOOPS", serial number 08/895,612, filed  
93 7/16/97, define a system with remote transceiver and central transceiver modems that  
94 act in this way. This amendment should not raise new matter issues, but if the Examiner  
95 disagrees, the courtesy of a telephone call to the undersigned is respectfully requested.

96 The change to page 145, lines 10-13 is made to correct an error that persons  
97 skilled in the art of equalization would have readily understood was made in the  
98 description of how the new CE equalization circuit coefficients are calculated after  
99 convergence of the SE coefficients. Persons skilled in the art would appreciate that the  
100 new RU receiver SE coefficients cannot be loaded directly into the RU CE equalizer  
101 circuit but must, instead, be convolved with the old CE circuit coefficients to generate  
102 the new CE coefficients. Further, this amendment conforms the description of the  
103 process of Figure 53C to the process described in Figure 60 and the accompanying text.  
104 Further, the software appendices of the parent case, U.S. patent application entitled  
105 "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SCDMA DIGITAL DATA TRANSMISSION USING  
106 ORTHOGONAL CODES AND A HEAD END MODEM WITH NO TRACKING LOOPS", serial  
107 number 08/895,612, filed 7/16/97, define a system with remote transceiver and  
108 central transceiver modems that act in this way. This amendment should not raise new

matter issues, but if the Examiner disagrees, the courtesy of a telephone call to the undersigned is respectfully requested.

The same comments made regarding the change to page 143, line 26 apply to the change made to page 170, line 14 since a person skilled in the art would realize that after the CU SE filter coefficients have converged and its coefficients have been sent to the RU to generate new precode filter coefficients there by convolving with the old coefficients of the precode filter, it is necessary to set the SE coefficients in the CU receiver to values such that the CU SE does not screw up the equalization now being performed by the RU precode filter. Those skilled in this art know that those tap coefficients are one for the SE FFE main tap and zero for the SE FFE and DFE side taps. No new matter is believed to be raised by this amendment.

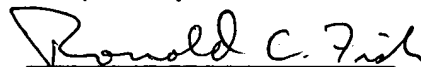
The changes to pages 169 and 170 simply correct duplicate reference numbers which refer to different process steps.

The change to page 170, line 14 simply corrects an error which would have been detected by persons skilled in the art of equalization. After the coefficients of the SE circuit have converged and have been convolved with the old CE coefficients to derive new CE coefficients, the SE coefficients must be set to main tap = 1 and side taps = 0 since to not do so would result in the equalization being done in the RU precode filter in the case of upstream transmissions or the RU CE circuit in the case of downstream transmissions being screwed up by the SE circuit in the RU. Persons skilled in the art appreciate that after the new precode or CE coefficients have been set, the SE coefficients need to be set to a transparent state of main tap = 1 and side taps = 0 so that the SE circuit is transparent (and can start to reconverge on subsequent iterations or periodic updates of the precode or CE coefficients).

PATENT

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Respectfully submitted,



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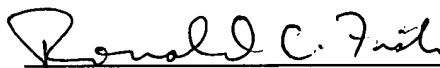
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